

Hartford Republican.

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JAS. A. ANDERSON Editor.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election Nov. 2, 1897.

Clerk of the Court of Appeal—
J. G. Bailey.
State Senator, Dr. T. G. Turner.
Representative, R. C. Jarngin.
County Judge, Jas. A. Parkin.
County Clerk, M. S. Hagland.
Circuit Clerk, Sam A. Anderson.
County Attorney, M. L. Heavrin.
Sheriff, S. T. Stevens.
School Superintendent, Fion Rogers.
Jailer, Thos. H. Black.
Assessor, G. D. Royal.
Coroner, L. W. Hunt.
Surveyor, N. Moxley.

MAGISTRATE.
Hartford Dist.—Christopher Allen.
Cromwell Dist.—Jont B. Wilson.
Fordsville Dist.—Jacob Chaucler.
Rosine Dist.—L. B. Loney.
Bulard Dist.—Ed Massie.

Judicial District.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE,
LUCIUS P. LITTLE.
FOR COMTH ATTORNEY,
JOE NOE.

WHAT are the eternal principles as set forth in the Chicago platform anyhow?

Mr. BRYAN still declares that "the opening of the American marts would raise the price of silver bullion to \$1.29 an ounce." Mexico ought to pension Bryan at once. It would make her fortune.

FAIR lands in Nebraska are held at double the price of last year, and hundreds of farms that were "for sale, cheap for cash," are out of the market. And yet Bryanites go on with their calamity wail. The good people of the state ought to increase the size of their lunatic asylums and their "homes for the feeble-minded."

THE Treasury Department has over \$145,000,000 of gold on hand, and had since the McKinley administration came in, a larger gold surplus than at any time for a long period of years. This is in marked contrast with the conditions during the Democratic administration, when President Cleveland was compelled to sell bonds every now and then to keep up the hundred million reserve.

THESE people who are satisfied with Mr. Bryan's explanation of the cause in the advance in the price of wheat might do well to inquire about the advance of wool. He says the advance in wheat was due to a shortage abroad. There is no record of any considerable shortage abroad in wool, yet prices of wool have advanced sixty per cent. since the beginning of September, 1896, while silver has fallen twenty per cent. in the same time.

VICTORY IS OURS.

The time will soon arrive when the votes of Ohio county will be counted, and by conservative men of all political parties it is a conceded fact that the entire Republican ticket will win. The ticket is composed of the very best men in the county and men who will attend strictly to the business entrusted to them, while on the other hand the fusion ticket is made up of men from both the Democratic and Populist parties and the mixture suits neither side, hence a large number of both Democrats and Populists will vote the Republican ticket, recognizing in it the best men for the places.

The time was once in this county when a Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election and during that time they bought the Populists on every hand, and said a'nt none of me things about them and the time has now arrived for those good honest Populists to retellate, and they will do it. We are glad that the good people of Ohio county recognize the fact that there are good men outside the mixed party who are capable of managing affairs and they propose to honor them at the November election and thus put a stop to the party who believes in monopolizing county offices by any one set of men. The time has come when one term in office is enough, especially if it is a long term, and the people will not be imposed upon any longer.

The ticket we have placed before the people of this county is paramount to any ticket yet placed in the field to ask for the suffrage of the people. Republicans and all friends of good government should awake to the situation at once and see that the entire vote is apportioned and there can be no doubt about the result. Onward, to victory!

FREE silver is an ignis fatuus, an incandescent dream. It is nothing more, it is nothing less.

GENTLEMEN of the free silver faith, we wish to propound a question to you: "Where are you at?"

NATIONAL Democrats have silver Democrats on the jump, and will keep them jumping until they, the silver Democrats, completely peter out.

THE stupendous intellectual feat of the editor of the *Herald* as evidenced by his setting the editor of the REPUBLICAN a right will go down in history as one of the most momentous achievements ever accomplished by the human mind.

SOME, if not all of the Democratic candidates in Ohio county are playing the double-dealing game, representing the "free silver or bust" side when it counts most and the sound money issue when it can be done with effect. The old regulars are catching up to their tricks and from all appearances the bucket will have to be carried on one shoulder. Free silverites and sound money Democrats will not mix more than oil and water when it comes to real issues, and that is what will be forced very soon.

BECAUSE a National Democrat occasionally has an appointment at a place where the county candidates are called to speak, free silverites are yelling out that National Democrats are making their appointments over the state so as to get advantage of the crowds that come out to hear the county candidates. The free silverites are afraid for the people to hear the cause of sound money advanced. They prefer to keep the people in the dark and sing to them that old song of "free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 or bust."

Is it the Dingley law or the fall of silver which is the cause of the advance of all farm products in the last sixty days? There has been no occasion in which silver has fallen more rapidly than during the month of August, and no time in which all farm products have advanced more rapidly than during August and September. Since the Dingley law went into operation about the time that this advance came, it might be well to call upon Mr. Bryan for another paid syndicate article explaining the cause of this general advance.

GOING TO PEACES.

The Republican party recognizes the Populist party as a live and vigorous organization. It has grown rapidly in this state and to day has in the field a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the hustling and eloquent Jo A. Parker.

Recognizing the respectability of Mr. Parker and his party, Mr. Bailey, the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has consented to a series of twenty joint debates with Mr. Parker.

This will help the Populist party as well as the Republicans.

There is now in this state a number of free silver Democrats who are disgusted with the condition of their party and who now see the error of their way. In fact the free silver Democracy is rapidly going to pieces; nothing can save the old ship. It is tossed hither and thither by every passing wave; which, together with the merciless winds that are beating against it, will shortly make it a hopeless wreck. When the final break up comes, those voters who once belonged to the free silver wing of the Democratic party, will be caught by the Republicans, the National Democrats and the Populists; most of them, to be sure, will join the Populists, as they are for the free coinage of silver.

The opportunity of the Populist party to make great gains was never so good as now. As Mr. Watterson says there is a great political disintegration going on in this country. That disintegration is confined to the free silver Democrats.

It is true they are going to pieces and the Populists will get the most of them.

It will be a merry fight, however, as the Republicans will be after them, the National Democrats will be heading them to come home, and in the meantime the devil will take the hindmost.

But the Populists should not lose this opportunity.

By keeping their organization intact they will be able to add a large number of recruits to their ranks from the free silver Democrats.

To be sure when the Populists allow themselves to be swallowed by the free silver Democrats they can never advance but will lose instead.

But by keeping in the middle of the road; by putting out their own candidates under their own device, or in union with another party under an independent device, they can make great gains. Those Populists in this county who are determined to uphold their party organization and who are fighting the county ticket which has been placed under the Rooster, know what they are about. They know that by making a square light on their own principles they can strengthen their position.

This can only be done however by administering a stinging rebuke to those methods which have been used in this county to be the free silver Democrats at the expense of the Populists.

"We have the votes to win"—
[Herald.]

True, brother, and it will take more than four weeks to do it.

THE Herald says: "As a State is

the silver question can hardly be

paramount to all others." No, for

instance, there is the question of "get-

ting the offices, and "who struck

Billy Patterson."

In the near future those fellows who

recognize the principles set forth in

the "Shearcroft" platform (if there is

any principle in it) as the exponent of

true and undefiled Democracy

will be scarcer than hen's teeth.

PARTIES when at a loss to know

their own minds upon any subject, or

question, or state of things, can easily

get out of their dilemma by applying

to the editor of the *Herald*. He

can inform them just what they ought

to think and just what they ought to

do under any circumstances, and

that too free gratis.

THE Republicans of the Ninth Ju-

dicial District, composed of the coun-

ties of Meade, Grayson, Hardin and

Breckenridge, held a delegate con-

vention at West Point on the 28th of

September and nominated Hon. Z. T.

Proctor, of Letchfield, for Circuit

Judge. No nomination was made

for Commonwealths' Attorney. Mr.

Proctor is at present the nominee of

his party for County Attorney in

Grayson county and it is more than

probable that he will decline the

nomination for Judge. The Judicial

District is heavily Democratic and

Grayson county will go Republican.

A bird in the hand is worth two in

the bush.

We might also add incidentally that

some Republican newspapers in this

state have said more in regard to cer-

cain men, prominent in Republican

circles, than was absolutely necessary.

—A Healthy Baby.

"My baby was taken with eczema,

I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

and giving it to her, and continued

the medicine for some time, when the

disease disappeared. She is now a

healthy and well developed child and

I feel I owe her restorations to health

to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. L.

Jefferson. Seven Gums, Ky.

Hood's Pills are the only pill to

take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure

all liver ills.

—How's This?

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In the last

issue of your paper I had an article on

the beds speaking and in that article

I spoke of Mr. Miller having denied

some statements in the face of affidavits of some of the best men in

Battlet's precinct, would say that

Mr. Miller further stated that on

that occasion he was the Populist can-

didate endorsed by the Democrats and

it was not by any solicitation;

and as Mr. Miller has reiterated his

statements and that this nomination

and endorsement came to him unsolicited,

I think the time has come for him or some of those candidates

who are so heavily endorsed to step

to the front and let the people know

something about the whys and where-

whores. Let's see how this runs now:

It would be unjust to accuse these

endorsed candidates of bringing about

and putting on the shoulders of Mr.

Miller all of these nominations and

endorsements. Then if they had

nothing to do with it and are not to

blame, the trouble lies in another direction.

In this case we will have to lay

this matter at the doors of the Com-

mmittee and in doing this we have

investigated and found that one J. P.

Miller was the Chairman of the Popu-

list County Committee and that one

G. B. Likens was the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. We find these two gentlemen closeted with our F. L. Felix, who waited and expected the nomination and endorsement of these two parties for the office of County Attorney. I say we find these men closeted together to bring about the bar-
gain and sale by which they expected to ride into office regardless of the sacrifice of principles; then we find this same Jas. P. Miller canvassing the county and heard him say that this nomination and endorsement came to him unsolicited, and we find this same G. B. Likens telling the people that he is the Democratic can-
didate endorsed by the Populist; then we find this same F. L. Felix, editor of the Hartford Herald, relegated to the rear, as will be his partners, Miller and Likens, abusing and accusing S. A. A., or his father, R. A. A. of being the writer of a communication in last week's issue of your paper and stating that it made but little difference as they both had been voting the Republican ticket for years. This same little political trickster knew when he penned that editorial that R. A. A. was one of the substantial Democrats of the county. I have been personally acquainted with R. A. A. for a period of ten or twelve years and have never heard of his Democracy being questioned before. However I don't think that he would vote for a yellow dog just because he found his name under the Rooster.

—PAGE SILVER DEMOCRAT.

This year for the first time in the

history of Kentucky politics the man

selected as the leader of what clams

to be the Democratic party fears and

LEGAL TENDER.

It Is Responsible for Many Wrongs Done in Liberty's Name.

It Attempts to Make Unscrupulous Equal—
It Name Money is Debased and Private Contracts Are Undermined—
Legal Tender Law Was Not Specially
Designed to Protect the Poor— It Was Intended
to Protect the Best and Most Convenient
Money-Free Coinage of Two or More Money Units Would Be Safe
Without a Legal Tender Hatchet—
Evils of Legal Money Presented in a Book Just Out.

A simple, clear, sound and strong presentation of the money question is made by Charles H. Swan, Jr., in a little book entitled "Monetary Problems and Reforms." It is the last number of Putnam's "Questions of the Day Series." The author believes that legal tender laws are a great curse and are responsible for most of our monetary evils. He makes a good case. His arguments are well calculated to upset not only sixteen to one idea, but all belief in favor of flat or cheap money. This being the heart of his discussion, we quote the following extracts from the chapters on Flat Money and Legal Tender:

"From an economic point of view there can be no difference between an obligation to deliver what happens to be a medium of exchange and an obligation to deliver some other article. In either event the selection has been made by the agreement of the parties, and the obligation is as to a certain quantity of a certain thing. It is thus that we may say that in economic contemplation any obligation to deliver specified goods is a debt. It would seem that the obligation made by the agreement of the parties should be adhered only by the agreement of the parties. It would seem further that the obligation should not be altered indirectly by changing the definition of terms used in the agreement. Nor should the fact that the law looks on a debt for money in a different light from the way in which it looks on a debt for other goods make any difference as to impairing the obligation."

"It is nevertheless true that no despotic power of government in disregard of property has been often or more universally employed than this power of tampering with contracts, and that, too, not only by governments, professedly despotic, but even by those claiming to be actuated by the principles of justice and liberty."

"These, then, are the three ways of debasing the standard coin of a country—either to reduce the weight of the piece and make the reduced piece a legal tender for the old piece, or to coin the same pieces as before, but decree that each shall be a legal tender on existing contracts for more than its old name implies, or to coin pieces of the same weight as before, but of a reduced fineness and to make them legal tender with the old. However, it is not at all unusual to find that when one of these methods is employed in a scheme of debasement the others are also associated with it. Debasement, properly speaking, refers simply to applying the old name to a lesser amount of metal, and in order to effect an impairing of contract rights must be accompanied by a legal tender law, for otherwise creditors would not receive the smaller coins for more than their market value as stamped metal, but the act of debasement is so universally poisoned with this legal tender law that the term debasement is generally used to cover both operations."

"The method above described for tampering with the money of a country—namely, to debase the coins in weight, fineness or non-nominal value and apply legal tender laws—is so bare-faced and self-evident a fraud that it is almost universally denounced, and it is of late years seldom used by a civilized government. There is, however, another method by which the same nefarious end can be attained under the plausible pretext of regulating the value of money; if a money needed any other regulation than to be let alone to find its own market level. This idea of regulating the value of money has its enthusiastic advocates in all countries of the present day and has permeated to individuals in all classes of society. It is based on the idea that the order of the government, the law of law, gives money its basic value. It is therefore called the doctrine of fiatism, and money that is tainted with this idea is called fiat money.

"A legal tender law, however, which makes less no equivalent for more takes no account of any man's ability to fulfill his contracts, but with one fell swoop strikes a horizontal reduction of debts for all alike and is in effect a universal bankruptcy law. When it is said, as sometimes is, that a legal tender law is necessary to avoid bankruptcy, such a law is in reality not an escape from bankruptcy, but the most emphatic confession of bankruptcy."

"Among the wrongs done in liberty's name legal tender must hold a prominent place. It seems to be almost a mania to rush to legal tender in any public crisis. At the very time when business confidence is most needed the most deadly blow is struck at that confidence.

"Again, the lawmakers may believe that there is not enough of one metal to supply the needs of trade and so may think it necessary to make two metals' legal tender at a fixed ratio. If the government simply stamps coins of both metals, that is perfectly harmless proceeding, and business men can use either or both, as they find convenient, but if they should find both convenient that is the very best reason. In the world why the undeduced metal should not be taken from them. The desire, then, to introduce a new kind of money, contrary to the convenience of the business world, is not a legitimate desire."

"A debt in economic contemplation is an obligation by contract for the delivery of specified goods. The obligation arises by agreement of the parties to the article to be delivered is named by them, is anything more needed? If Smith agreed to deliver two hundred pounds of butter to Jones, does Smith have an act of legal tender to tell him what he must deliver? Is it not perfectly obvious that a delivery of what is named in the contract is the evident and only fulfillment of the contract? The principle does not change if the contract calls for a certain quantity of a metal. If Smith has contracted to deliver a certain weight of silver of uncertain quality, is not that amount of silver the full and only performance of the contract? Can it make any difference if Smith and Jones by language they both understand have called this certain quantity of silver by the name 'two quidz?' The performance or fulfillment of the contract to deliver goods is the delivery of the very goods specified; nothing more, nothing less. A sufficient tender on such a contract is the performance promised as far as it may be without the acceptance of the performance by the creditor. What this sufficient tender is therefore polated by the terms of the contract which designate the performance. The tender

and only this tender should be recognized by the law as legal tender, or a sufficient tender in law on the contract."

"At the present lamentable condition of the representative money of the world has been brought about by the indulgence in the intoxication of legal tender laws the remedy seems most naturally to be the repeal of the legal tender laws, the gradual redemption of the superfluous representative money and the substitution of other and better forms of nonlegal tender representative money to supply the place of the present legal tender stuff so far as it is needed."

"In accordance with the principles herein enunciated a sound monetary system will provide for the free coining of gold. It may also provide for the free coining of silver and any other metals as standards, but not at any legal tender ratio between the metals. Each metal will simply be stamped, under perfectly distinct names for the pieces, as to weight and quality and left to pass for its own market value, so that on a contract the only legally sufficient discharge or tender shall be the metal named in contract. If, then, business men see fit to draw their contracts generally for one metal in preference to another, no one can find fault, and existing debts, which have been made on the faith and credit of the gold dollar of 23.22 grains of fine gold, will be amply protected. In order that the government may not seem to throw its influence for the use of either metal in particular it may be well to provide that the government will receive both metals indiscriminately for their market values at the time of receipt."

MEXICO'S SILVER SEE-SAW.

AS SILVER AND GOLD WAGES GO DOWN
PRICES AND BONDS GO UP.

Colonel-General Bonelli at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports to the department of state: "I have the honor to report a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico as the result of the recent fall in the price of silver.



This was to be expected of imported goods, but domestic products and exports have risen. There have been no corresponding advances, however, in wages or salaries. Labor stays on its silver basis."

INCONSISTENCIES OF SILVERITES.

Senator Teller and ex-Congressman Blunt are out with statements saying that the high price of wheat is due to short crops abroad. After telling us for years that in some strange way the prices on silver and wheat were linked together so that they could not get far apart they now express surprise that nobody should think that the rise of wheat had anything to do with the silver question.

According to these eminent silver statesmen, when the price of wheat goes down it is because of the "erlme of 1873," but when it goes up it is because of the law of supply and demand. They say truly that if the whole world has big crops of wheat next year the price will go down. Why, then, charge it to silver? And why not apply the same law of supply and demand to silver to account for an phenomenally low price? Increased production and decreased demand have lowered the price of silver just as certainly as decreased production and increased demand have raised the price of wheat.

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REFORM IS NOW.

A period of real or apparent prosperity is the one in which to demand currency reform. In hard times the people will not take kindly to that reform, and the cranks crowd to the front with quack remedies which are too credulous regularly.

Currency reform is the next duty and necessity.

The time to agitate for it is now.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

The horrible plot of the sound money men to ruin the country by putting up the price of farm products still goes on.—Laramore (N. D.) Pioneer.

"Labor has again been called to renumerative employment, and in the houses where want and penury were felt there is again the happiness that comes from industrious labor, and the promise of plenty that follows upon employment"—[Senator Foraker at Burton, O.

PROPERTY CHANGES HIS POSITION.

A remarkable instance of a Bryan follower's recognition of the return of prosperity reported in the Colum-

Thousands of women are troubled at mouthful intervals with pain in the head, back, breasts, sides, hips and hubs. But they used not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

MC ELREE'S Wine of Cardui.

makes menstrual painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer much after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her! It costs \$2.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get it bottle today?

FOR ADVISER. In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicinal Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROZENA LEWIS,
1000 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, says:
"I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pain in my head and back, which was entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

WARRIOR OVER SILVER ARGUMENTS.

With the rising tide of prosperity

contradicting all of Mr. Bryan's theories, and with the great flood of gold that is pouring into the markets of the world from Alaska, from Colorado, from Utah and from South Africa, the silver tail appears to be doomed to an early death. It will hardly survive another year. In Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa the democratic and popular owners already find it hard to get audiences to listen to a repetition of their old, worn-out silver arguments of last year.

Adair county, Spectator, as follows:

"Mr. C. C. Jones yesterday came to the Spectator office and asked us to state through the paper that henceforth and for all time he was a Republican, and that he was going to vote that ticket. Mr. Jones has been a life-long Democrat, and voted last fall for Bryan and Sevill. He said he told a number of Republicans who predicted better times after the election of McKinley, that if prosperity returned under a gold standard that he would renounce his allegiance to the Democratic party and vote the Republican ticket. He says he sees and feels that the Republicans have redeemed their pledge and that he is now with them!"

CARTERS AND MALARIA.

People who are or have been affected by malarial are most subject to chronic malaria. The expression is this: Malaria is a germ disease. Germs find their way into the blood through the mucous membranes are healthy the germs can not enter the blood. This is why some people do not get malaria. But if the membranes are affected by a fever, even slightly, the malaria germs find easy access into the blood.

Peru na is the remedy. It not only destroys malaria germs but so restores the mucous membranes to health, no more germs can find entrance. Peru na is the most reliable remedy for chronic malaria. It cures by eradicating the germs from the system.

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book Send free by The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"Business is everywhere reviving, the furnaces have again been lighted, the forges are flaming, the factories are running. We see clouds of smoke by day and pillars of fire by night." —[Senator Foraker.

The new administration does not find any necessity for selling bonds to keep up the gold reserve. The amount of gold in the Treasury since March 4 has been greater than at any time in many years, and is now over \$145,000,000.

CONFUSED TESTIMONY.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 26th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves Free Trials Bottles at 1 H. Williams Drug Store,

A LOOK AHEAD.

Our national currency system is still in a highly unsatisfactory condition, and all friends of monetary reform should unite in bringing their influence to bear upon Congress next winter to secure some positive constructive legislation to cure the evils which they all recognize as existing. Whatever measure is brought forward to simplify the paper circulation to fortify the gold standard, upon which all our paper and silver issues rest, and to improve our national banking system by authorizing branch banks and giving the feature of elasticity to bank circulation, will be pretty sure to be antagonized by all the money forces of cheap money—silver as well as paper Bankers.

On this question I believe parties will make their next national struggle. On one side the platform will be government paper money and plenty of it to prevent speculation. On the other side it will be that all paper currency should be issued by sound banks under government supervision, and its amount should depend upon business needs, which vary from month to month, with the check on overissuance by the bankers themselves to avoid insolvency.

"The fight between sound and unsound money theories will be hard and long, the strong side may win at first, with much resulting calamity to our business interests, but I do not see how the contest can be avoided. We must retire the greenback, and we must have a better system of bank issues before we can get our currency affairs upon a safe basis. It seems to me that the first duty of the friends of sound money in preparing to win the contest that seems inevitable is to continue the process of educating the public mind, which was begun last year.—E. V. Smalley, in Chicago Times-Herald.

THOSE WHO CONSPIRATORS.

In 1896, when wheat reached such big advances, just before the national election, many farmers were suspicious that the masons were a part of a great Wall street goldbug scheme to beat Bryan and silver. Now that a presidential election is three years off these same farmers will scarcely credit the present very high price of wheat to the same gang of conspirators. They know that wheat is selling for a dollar because it is actually worth a dollar in the markets of the world—not simply a 40-cent dollar such as we might have had Bryan been elected, but a 100-cent dollar worth par in any civilized country.

The farmer who still holds his wheat, as most do, is not sorry that it is worth a gold instead of a silver dollar. Nor is he losing much sleep over the very low price of silver. He fails to see the same intimate connection between the prices of silver and wheat which he once imagined he saw, and the whole free silver delusion has lost its charms. He may not tell all of his neighbors right away what he thinks, but he will keep thinking.—H. W. Holt.

WARRIOR OVER SILVER ARGUMENTS.

With the rising tide of prosperity contradicting all of Mr. Bryan's theories, and with the great flood of gold that is pouring into the markets of the world from Alaska, from Colorado, from Utah and from South Africa, the silver tail appears to be doomed to an early death. It will hardly survive another year.

In Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa the democratic and popular owners already find it hard to get audiences to listen to a repetition of their old, worn-out silver arguments of last year.

Medical experts concur that bronchial, chest and lung troubles lead to

Consumption, which, uncontrolled, makes speedy and certain death.

Simply write to T. A. Scioon, M. C., 95 Pine street, New York, giving post-office and express address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should instant advantage of his generous propositus.

Please tell the Doctor that you saw his offer in the REPUBLICAN.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation, easily and thoroughly. All druggists prepared. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Work Must Continue.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Some optimistic Protectionists are prone to forget this in the days of victory and to relax their efforts in spite of broadcast the doctrines of Protection. The experience of 1892 should be a never to be forgotten lesson to them. The victory of 1892, the passage of the McKinley law in 1890, and, above all, the invincible prosperity of 1891 and 1892 led many optimists to think that the country had been won to protection forever. But the elections of 1892 taught them differently, and it should have taught everybody that no victory for protection, no amount of prosperity resulting from permanent, unless constant effort is made to keep the principles of protection and the history of its benefits to this country always before the people. The Free-Traders are organized and active, and must be constantly opposed by organization and activity. Until the New York Reform Club, the New England Free Trade League, and all similar organizations disband, until all opposition to the American system is silenced, the battle must be waged and the doctrine of protection must be increasingly fought. Only in this way can a protective tariff be made permanent.

CASTORIA.

The new administration does not destroy malaria germs but so restores the mucous membranes to health, no more germs can find entrance. Peru na is the most reliable remedy for chronic malaria. It cures by eradicating the germs from the system.

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